

Converting Colors

RGB(169, 91, 108)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(169, 91, 108) contains.

RGB(169, 91, 108)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(169, 91, 108)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A95B6C
RGB	169, 91, 108
RGB Percent	66%, 36%, 42%
CMY	0.3373, 0.6431, 0.5765
CMYK	0.00, 0.46, 0.36, 0.34
HSL	347°, 31%, 51%
HSV	347°, 46%, 66%
XYZ	22.8100, 16.9999, 16.2664
YIQ	116.2600, 41.0310, 21.8230

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

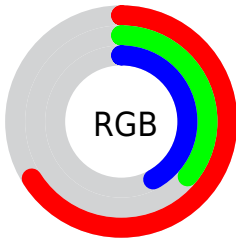
Format	Color
RYB	169, 91, 108
Decimal	11098988
CIELab	48.26, 33.74, 4.67
CIELCh	48, 34.057, 7.882
Yxy	16.9999, 0.4068, 0.3032
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289289068 (0xFFA95B6C)
YUV	116.2600, -4.0722, 46.2530
Hunter-Lab	41.2309, 26.5968, 5.4705

Details

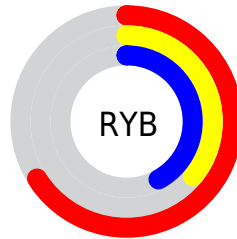
The RGB color **169, 91, 108** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **91, 169, 152**, and the grayscale version is **116, 116, 116**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **226, 143, 159**, and **114, 42, 61** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **169, 74, 95**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **169, 108, 121**.

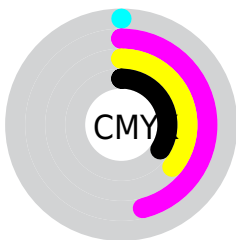
Distribution



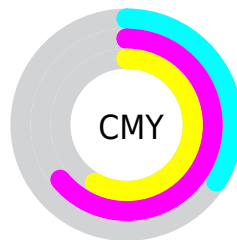
- Red (66%)
- Green (36%)
- Blue (42%)



- Red (66%)
- Yellow (36%)
- Blue (42%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (46%)
- Yellow (36%)
- Black (34%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (64%)
- Yellow (58%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 169, 91, 108 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.

Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the RGB color 169, 91, 108 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



169, 91, 108



169, 91, 108

255, 255, 255



141, 66, 84



226, 143, 159



114, 42, 61



255, 170, 186



88, 16, 39



255, 197, 214



62, 0, 19



255, 226, 242



40, 0, 1

255, 255, 255



0, 0, 0



169, 91, 108



169, 91, 108



169, 74, 95



169, 108, 121



169, 57, 82



169, 125, 134

 169, 40, 68

 169, 142, 148

 169, 23, 55

 169, 159, 161

 169, 6, 42

 169, 175, 174

 169, 0, 37

 169, 192, 187

 169, 209, 201

 169, 226, 214

 169, 243, 227

Harmonies

Analogous

The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



156, 94, 137



169, 91, 108



166, 96, 81

Triad

The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



169, 91, 108



94, 123, 68



0, 123, 167

Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



169, 91, 108



91, 169, 152

Split Complementary

Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



0, 128, 149



169, 91, 108



56, 128, 92

Square

The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



169, 91, 108



125, 115, 56



0, 130, 121



82, 115, 171

Rectangle

The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



169, 91, 108



156, 102, 67



0, 130, 121



0, 125, 163

Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



169, 91, 108



219, 189, 195



151, 91, 169



110, 91, 95



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



169, 91, 108



219, 99, 125



169, 112, 91



84, 76, 78



148, 0, 32



20, 0, 4

Inverse Universe

The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



169, 91, 108



219, 99, 125



91, 148, 169



84, 76, 78



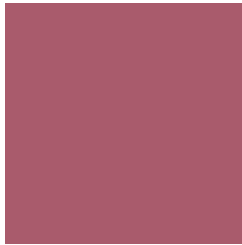
148, 0, 32



20, 0, 4

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 169, 91, 108 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

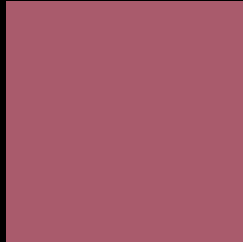
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 169, 91, 108 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 169, 91, 108 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 169, 91, 108.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 169, 91, 108.

Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

Dichromacy



Original Color

169, 91, 108

Protanopia

115, 114, 121

Deuteranopia

130, 111, 105



Tritanopia
168, 93, 99

Trichromacy



Original Color
169, 91, 108

Protanomaly
135, 106, 116

Deuteranomaly
144, 104, 106

Tritanomaly
168, 92, 102

Monochromacy



Original Color
169, 91, 108

Achromatopsia
116, 116, 116

Achromatomaly
135, 107, 113

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 169, 91, 108 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color `rgb(169, 91, 108)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(169, 91, 108)  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(169, 91, 108) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(169, 91, 108) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 169, 91, 108 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(169, 91, 108) }
```

If only the border color should be changed use the property `border-color`.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(169, 91, 108) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(169, 91, 108)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(169, 91, 108); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 91, 108);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 91,  
108) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 169, 91, 108 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(169, 91, 108) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(169, 91,  
108) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor